

would have relaxed the obnoxious pressure in our favor—a little, no doubt, by way of brilliantly vindicating the theory of "State Rights," but partly also from an enlightened sense of the duty of feeding a quarrel between the population which produces the cotton of the world and the population which manufactures it. We are sincerely desirous that the "long and active" correspondence should produce some intelligible result, even if it do not bring redress—not that we are in the least inclined to imitate a few of our transatlantic contemporaries, who rob their hands over the dispute, declare it insoluble, and conclude, with simulated gravity, that it must end in war. But if we cannot obtain redress, let us at all events have the question placed in the proper light. Mr. Webster's philosophy and eloquence exerted in mystifying it with greater success than was Mr. Clayton's; but we trust that Sir Henry Bulwer will drive his correspondent to a point beyond which no man can go. It is a pity that the *London Standard* is not a more judicious public than the *London Standard* is. Any number of his wife's family or other persons, who may have anything to say on the subject, will be glad to furnish the information with the Editor of this paper, or a great favor upon his sister.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20, 1851.

INFORMATION WANTED.
O' HENRY CLARK, a native of London, about thirty years of age, and is probably still in this service. It is believed that he married his wife in the city of Washington or in the District of Columbia some seven or eight years ago. Any number of his wife's family or other persons, who may have anything to say on the subject, will be glad to furnish the information with the Editor of this paper, or a great favor upon his sister.

Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. Mar. 20.

MARLBORO' HOUSE, BOSTON.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of this widely known establishment. Mr. Jenks, formerly of the Adams House, which he rendered so attractive by his popular manners, has associated himself with Mr. Parks in the management of the Marlboro' House. This, of itself, is a recommendation enough.

PAROLI'S CONCERT.—Signorina Teresa Paroli gave her first concert in Washington, last Monday night. The weather was extremely unpropitious, but the National Hall was well filled with a highly appreciative audience. The managers deserve much credit for the tastefulness of their arrangements.

Paroli, who was handsomely assisted by the principal artists of the new Italian Opera Company, fully equalled our expectations, and was enthusiastically applauded. Her voice is rich in manifold melodies, and its capabilities have been trained and perfected by the highest art. We do not wonder at the enthusiasm with which she is welcomed by all who love to revel in the witchery of sweet sounds.

We learn with pleasure that the enterprising manager, Mr. Potter, has made arrangements for one more concert, to be given this evening.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The March number of the *Friend of Youth* contains several articles of permanent value. One of these, by Dr. Elder, on Duelling between Men and Nations, we transfer to our columns. It will interest and instruct young and old.

Helen Irving, a new and highly gifted contributor, furnishes a delightful sketch, entitled, "The New States—A True Story."

We notice two other peculiarly attractive stories—"My Last Slide," by Mary Irving, and "The Secret of Generosity," altered from the French.

We know of no youth's paper which contains so much sterling original matter as the *Friend of Youth*.

"THE LIBERTY PARTY PAPER."

The "Liberty Party Paper" of New York, which so recklessly misrepresents us, will save us the necessity of replying to it, by transferring to its columns the editorial of our satirical, *Crane* being supplied with the following several quotations in its last issue: "To leave the editor without excuse, we will cheerfully pay the advertising price for its insertion."

A CORRECTION.

SENATE, March 19, 1851.
SIR: Your paper states that Messrs. Clay and Underwood were the only Southern Senators who voted for Hugh N. Smith's confirmation. This is not correct; but the rules of the Senate do not permit us to say what was the vote.

Surely it is very wrong to make a statement which you cannot know to be correct, and which those who do not at liberty to make public. The foregoing correction to us anonymously. We made the statement referred to on the authority of a gentleman who spoke with confidence, and who, we know, is incapable of intentional deception. We suppose the members from Delaware voted for him—but they cannot be styled Southern Senators. Surely the rules of the Senate did not forbid our correspondent from stating how many others voted in the same way. Had he been able, by stating the number, to overthrow the inference from the statement, we would have been not have done it.—*Ed. Era*

THE GREAT QUESTION.

Every indication shows that the Slavery Question is to be the great issue in the coming election. The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee met at Nashville on the 21st February. In the preamble to the resolutions adopted, the Convention referred briefly and approvingly to the opposition of the Democracy to a National Bank, to a vast and corrupt system of Internal Improvements, not national in their character, and to Land Distribution, and to its support of the Sub-Treasury; but, "regarding these subjects as not settled and disposed of, or so nearly so as not to be seriously revived in the coming election," the Convention "desires to express a more explicit opinion, and in the most distinct and emphatic manner to re-affirm the principles and sentiments set forth in the resolutions of the last Democratic Convention held in Nashville in 1849. It then proceeds to set forth its views in relation to the Slavery Question, adopting substantially the principles embodied in the Georgia Resolutions. It lays aside the ordinary party issues, as being settled questions, and makes the Slavery Question the single issue. The editor of the *Union* is greatly pleased with the resolution, and he says that they furnish the right platform for the Democracy. It is clearly the intention of the Southern leaders to bury old questions, and bring the whole party upon this platform. Read what Mr. Toombs says in his letter to the Georgia Convention which met on the 23d February:

"The existing political organizations of the North, both Whig and Democratic, are wholly unequal to the present crisis. Their antecedents are continual stumbling-blocks in the path of safety and duty. If either were sound, I should not hesitate to drive you to promote its success. But both have degenerated into mere factions, clinging together by the common hope of public plunder. Their success would benefit nobody but themselves, and would be infinitely mischievous to the public weal. The Whig Democrats of Massachusetts are struggling between Sumner and Winthrop. It is a contest in which the friends of the country have not the slightest interest. The success of the principles of either would be equally fatal to the safety and existence of the Republic. The Whigs and Democrats of New York and Ohio are thoroughly demoralized. Indeed, there is no non-slaveholding State in which the Free Soil Whigs do not control the Whig organization, and none in which the Democratic Free-Soilers do not control it, except in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Our safety, and the safety of the country, therefore, lies in refusing all cooperation with either the Whig or Democratic parties of the North, and a thorough Union with the sound men of both of these parties in a united National party. If this is impracticable, we ought to stand aloof from both, and support none but a sound national candidate."

The alternative is distinctly presented to the Whig and Democratic parties at the North. Lay aside all other issues, and become distinctly

and exclusively pro-slavery, with no other platform than the Georgia resolutions, or you cannot have our sympathy and cooperation.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

Some of our correspondents, disheartened at the apparent ascendancy of Conservatism and Slavery, speak with too much bitterness of their country, and too little hope of its destiny. Our patriotism is as yet forwarding and hopeful. Even the Congress which has just terminated, miserably as it disappointed the expectations of the more sanguine friends of Freedom, did some good things. The abolition of corporal punishment in the navy, a reform largely due to the efforts of John P. Hale in the Senate and Watson G. Haynes out of the Senate, is a great triumph of Humanity. The Public Sentiment which demanded it, and now rejoices over it, cannot be friendly to the use of the lash anywhere upon the backs of men and women.

Cheney Fongue is another tribute to Popular Democracy. Where is the country beside our own in which the correspondence of the People may be carried on over an area of near two millions of square miles at the rate of three cents a letter, and newspapers be conveyed to the door of every citizen, at the rate of little more than a cent a number for five hundred miles?

We observed with pleasure the effects produced by the Popular Sentiment in favor of the re-employment of military expenses. It was something to rejoice over when near eight hundred thousand dollars were saved to the Treasury by laying upon the table the Fortification Bill.

The time is approaching when the navy under its present unwieldy form, with its enormous outlays for nothing, will be dispensed with.

Another great popular measure commended the support of a strong party in the late Congress—the freedom of the Public Lands to actual settlers, who are landless. Johnson of Tennessee and Julian in the House, and Mr. Sewall in the Senate, distinguished themselves by its advocacy, and there can be no doubt that it will constitute one of the most prominent topics of discussion in the next Congress, if it should not indeed carry a majority in its favor.

We were gratified, too, at the interest manifested for the noble Kosuth and his compatriots in captivity. It is a subject of national congratulation, that, during the last moments of the session, when all the heavy Appropriation Bills beside other important measures remained to be acted upon, the American Congress passed amidst the protest of business to business a plying thought upon the condition of those sufferers in the cause of Human Rights, and passed a resolution authorizing the President to convey them to this country in a national vessel, if their release could be effected. A correspondent is so disgusted with the manner in which Congress has done its duty, and obeyed a generous impulse which would have had its way in other cases of oppression, had it not been for the contracting influence of some sinister interest.

The friends of Peace have also gained something in a quarter from which liberal opinions have generally met with repulse—we mean, the United States Senate. On the 5th February, Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following preamble and resolution in response to a memorial from the American Peace Society:

"Whereas appeals to the sword for the determination of national controversies are always productive of immense evils; and whereas the spirit and enterprise of the age, but more especially the genius of our own Government, the habits of our people, and the highest permanent principle of our Republic, as well as the claims of humanity, the dictates of enlightened reason, and the precepts of our holy religion, all require the adoption of every feasible measure consistent with the national honor, and the security of our rights, to be adjusted by amicable negotiation in the war hereafter; Therefore,

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of this body, it would be proper and desirable for the Government of these United States, whenever practicable, to secure, in its treaties with other nations, a provision for referring to the decision of umpires all future misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation in the first instance, before a resort to hostilities shall be had."

Mr. Foote stated that the committee was cordial and unanimous in favor of the measure. When it was announced, the popular vote of the Senate was in favor of the measure, and was inflamed by the passion for war and conquest, and what a conspicuous part was played by the Senate in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, the protest uttered in that body against war, and the endorsement of a favorite measure of the Peace Society, must excite no little surprise than pleasure.

We have not one word to say in apology for the action of Congress on the question of Slavery. It was truckling and unprincipled, and were it not for counteracting causes beyond its control, it would have proved fatal to the great interests of Freedom. But, what substantial gain has slavery made? Are the People of the North any more tolerant towards it than formerly, or the People of the South any more devoted to it? Who dreams of introducing it into the Free States? Who does not anticipate its ultimate extinction in the slave States? Where the two sections are in juxtaposition, it is not Freedom but Slavery that suffers from the contact. Slavery makes no gains in the West, in Maryland, but is constantly losing ground in Maryland under the pressure of Free Labor influences. This is true of all the border slaveholding States.

New Mexico and Utah, and even California, is yet debatable ground, but the friends of Freedom have the advantage in these countries, so that if Slavery should obtain the ascendancy in them, it will be their own fault. Ordinary vigilance and effort will prevent the abrogation of the anti-slavery clause in the California Constitution, and the effectual laws of Mexico in the Territories, if we remain indifferent to the corrupt dealings of the old parties in their scramble for the Presidency, barely pledge themselves to the maintenance of the Slave Power, the Free Soil acquired from Mexico may be lost to Slavery, but this can never be, if we organize the friends of Freedom, give an imposing embodiment to their principles, and bring retribution upon the political traitors to Liberty, as we did in 1848. The three hundred thousand free votes given at the last Presidential canvass for the free soil, we think, in favor of Freedom in the Territories; there are five hundred thousand free votes in 1852, will put them out of danger. The moral influence of such a demonstration would be death to the Slave Power.

Though there is much in the signs of the times to excite our concern, there is nothing to occasion despair. So far, no member of Congress who has signalled himself as a champion of Freedom, has been defeated by Hunkerism, on again presenting himself for reelection. Wentworth, Wilnot, and Dingham, would all be re-elected had they been free to stand, but they voluntarily drew in favor of men, pledged to maintain the principles they had labored so steadfastly to establish. King, Giddings, Durkee, Doty, and Tuck, have all been endorsed by their constituents, and returned to Congress. Root would have been, but for a division among the anti-slavery men of his district; his successor, however, Mr. Townsend, will be no less true to the interests of Freedom and Free Soil. All the free States that have elected members for the next Congress, except Pennsylvania, have sent delegations quite sound on the Slavery Question—a few of them, "reliable." New York and New Hampshire, we think, have gained in this respect. Mr. Perkins, elected from New Hampshire, in the place of Mr. Morrill, is an old Liberty man; and it is some-

thing for the friends of Liberty in that State to

have defeated the election by the People of the Hunker candidate for the office of Governor. Nor can we see anything discouraging in the failure to elect United States Senators in New York and Massachusetts. On the contrary, it is an indication of hope, that Hunkerism, with the patronage of the Administration at its command, controlling the old party machinery, stimulated and strengthened by nearly all the recognized party leaders, found itself utterly unable to send from these important States to the Senate, men favorable to Slavery, Compromise, and Conservatism. We may safely predict that no Senators will be chosen from either of them, who will not be true to the Anti-Slavery Sentiment. Hunkerism, in preventing an election and keeping the question open, is contributing its share to maintain an agitation that must react against it with tremendous power.

PUBLIC SERVANTS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

The charge made by Mr. Allen against Mr. Webster, that an arrangement was made, proceeding from the suggestion of Mr. Webster himself, by which the sum of \$45,000 was raised in New York and Boston, as an inducement to him to accept the appointment of Secretary of State, is not denied. On the contrary, the *Boston Daily Advertiser* has been so far from denying the fact that the money was paid to him, to compensate him for the sacrifice he made in giving up a lucrative practice, and to enable him to keep the Department "in decent trim." But, it is denied that he made this a condition to his acceptance of the office, or that he wrote to his friends requiring that it should be raised. Mr. Allen did not charge this upon him, but he did charge that the arrangement by which the money was raised proceeded from "the suggestion of the Secretary himself."

Our readers will know how far this imputation is disproved by the following correspondence, relied upon by the newspapers in Mr. Webster's interest to vindicate him against the assault made upon him. We italicize the remarkable sentences:

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

MR. WEBSTER.
We are gratified in being able to lay before our readers the following correspondence, although we do not conceive that any evidence, in addition to what has been already said before the public, was necessary for the complete refutation of the charges against Mr. Webster, which were based on a pretended correspondence between him and Mr. Allen.

The letters now published confirm, in the fullest manner, the proof already given that those charges were without foundation.

Boston, March 11, 1851.

MR. HALE—SIR: Notwithstanding the charges against Mr. Webster of having made pecuniary conditions previous to his accepting the office of Secretary of State have failed to the ground, yet, in regard to what he wrote to me on the subject of Cabinet appointments, I hand you for publication the following letter, which is the only one ever received from him in relation to the State Department, prior to his announcement to me that he had accepted that office.

Subsequently to the receipt of this letter, the simple fact was communicated to me that the office had been tendered to him, and nothing more. I am, very respectfully, yours,
FRANKLIN HAVEN.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, July 12, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: You will hear various rumors respecting appointments to the Cabinet, and will be tempted to believe, that, for any other than their rest on general probability. Nothing is decided, as yet. The present Cabinet have all tendered their resignations, and they will not be answered till after the funeral.

The three important Departments are State, Treasury, Interior. I have no doubt some man, of these United States, whenever practicable, will be appointed to the Treasury. As to the State Department, I have no idea who will have it, although, if the power were with me, I should be inclined to give it to a man of the caliber of Mr. Webster, who has talent enough, and knowledge enough, but whether he is at this moment so fresh in the minds of the people, that his appointment would be the best thing for the country, I cannot say.

Nobody can well be Secretary of State who has not fortune, unless he is a bachelor. The Secretary of State must be a man of high rank, and must have a house, sometimes, to receive guests. He is, of course, necessarily in daily communication with the diplomatic corps, which, I believe, is twice as numerous as our own Government.

My dear sir, you see the spirit of good will which is manifesting itself here. This is the gold, or opportunity, to be seized.

The opposite parties are determined—all the conservative part of them at least—to give the Administration fair play. Mr. Fillmore is well intentioned and discreet. He will meet with annoyances from the more overbearing part of his own party, but I believe he will stand firm. If he is successful in forming his Administration, I verily believe a *prophet* is before us for a better state of things than we have enjoyed for twenty years.

Yours truly,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

MR. HAVEN.
As we understand it, this letter is strongly suggestive. The moneyed friends of Mr. Webster in Boston must have known precisely what it meant. Soon after the office was tendered to him, he was written a bachelor, nor a man of fortune—and yet, if Secretary of State, a prospect would at once open "for a better state of things than had existed for twenty years." How important that the "golden opportunity" should not be lost! Could Mr. Haven and his wealthy friends, after reading that letter, and then hearing by telegraph of his appointment, doubt what was necessary to be done, even had no friends of Mr. Webster in Washington quickened their zeal?

Obviously, we do not believe that he entered into any formal arrangement, by which he demanded so much money as a condition to his going into the Cabinet—but in the foregoing letter, he suggested, first who was the proper man for the office of Secretary of State; and secondly, the pecuniary difficulty in the way of the acceptance by that man of the appointment.

The appointment was accepted, the money, it is not denied, was raised. Of the connection of these two facts with the letter, People must judge for themselves. Of the impropriety of any functionary of the Government accepting money to enable him to discharge his official duties with decency, or as a reward for his services, while he is yet holding office, nobody, not blinded by the grossest idiosyncrasy, can doubt.

If the salary of the Secretary of State be too small, it is the duty of the President to bring the subject to the notice of Congress, and recommend that it be increased. The People's representatives, with all the facts before them, will then do what, in their judgment, the interests of the Department and the dignity of the Government demand. Undoubtedly it is fair to presume that, in the judgment of the President and of Congress, the salary now allowed by law is sufficient, and what they deem sufficient, with all the facts of the case before them, should satisfy the friends of Mr. Webster. At all events, private individuals act imperceptibly when they attempt to slay a functionary of the Government, already provided for by law, besides subjecting his reputation to suspicion, and placing his discharge in the hands of the public. The Whigs, who are now so anxious to see the law fixing salaries for all officers of the Government was intended to secure.

Once more we must protest against the notion of certain journals, that it is necessary to the dignity of our Government, and the proper discharge of its executive duties, to enable the President and his Cabinet to vie with the splendor of European Courts. We are republicans. The People here are Sovereign; and if the world would see their grandeur, let it look to their achievements, and not to the splendor of their palaces. It is necessary to carry on the Government frugally, decently, and efficiently, and to their friends they reserve for their own use. They can dispose of their wealth to better advantage in educating their children, surrounding themselves with comforts, building railroads and canals, and in the great work of production generally, than they could do were they to waste

it in enabling their servants to maintain sumptuous equipages and to give splendid entertainments in Washington. As a People, we are of simple and frugal habits, and those whom we have appointed to carry on the Government should fairly represent us in this respect. It will do no harm to the servants of Foreign Potentates to see with what economy, plain dignity, and yet unflinching energy, twenty-two millions of People can govern themselves.

DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

"Is there anything, doing to secure the establishment of a *Daily National Era*?" While Slavery has four dailies at the seat of the National Government devoted to its interests, it is a burning shame to the friends of Liberty that they have not energy enough to secure a single one. Again I ask if anything is doing to change this? I will give twenty-five dollars to establish a *Daily National Era*!

Our friends throughout the country frequently make this inquiry. We suppose nothing will be done for the establishment of such a daily here as they want, unless we take the initiative. We have looked forward to next winter, as the best time for commencing such an enterprise. A new Congress will then begin its sittings. It will be the commencement of the long session. It will be on the eve of the Presidential canvass for 1852.

We are unwilling to undertake a daily paper, unless as a fair business transaction, on the strength of our own means. A paper established on a fund contributed by a company, or any number of individuals, cannot be entirely free. We could not edit such a paper, because we should feel ourselves under some obligation that might at times come in conflict with our independence.

It has been our intention, whenever our own means might authorize the undertaking, and we could have satisfactory assurance that enough subscribers and advertisers could be got to defray the expenses of the paper, to commence the issue of a *Daily National Era*. So far, that time has not come; but it will come, if our friends continue to increase the list of the *Weekly Era* as they have done. Whether we shall be able to execute our purpose next winter, will depend upon the extent of our means, and the indications that may reach us in relation to the probable number of subscribers, and the probable amount of advertising patronage. A *Daily National Era* must be as independent of cliques, parties, and Government patronage, as the *Weekly Era* is now, or it will not be at all.

We are very much indebted to our friend for his generous proposal, and we know that it was made from the best of motives.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments of general interest, confirmed by the Senate at the late extra session:

R. G. Schenck, of Ohio, Minister to Brazil; J. B. Kent, of Kentucky, Minister to Mexico; J. S. Ward, of Virginia, Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Republic; G. P. King, of Georgia, Chargé d'Affaires to New Granada; F. H. Clark, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation in Brazil; T. A. Nelson, of Tennessee, Commissioner to China; Allen T. Owen, of Georgia, Consul Havana; S. G. Goodrich, of New York, Consul at Paris; in place of R. Walsh; J. Howard Payne, Consul at Tunis; W. S. Allen, of Missouri, Secretary of New Mexico; E. P. West, of New Mexico, United States Attorney for New Mexico; J. Jones, of New Mexico, Marshal for the Territory of New Mexico; J. S. Ward, of Virginia, Associate Justice for New Mexico; S. G. Brandenburgh, of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice of Utah, in place of J. Butler King, of Georgia, Collector at San Francisco.

Several consuls of little importance were given to Northern men. The South certainly has no reason to complain of the President. It is worthy of remark, that the consulship at Havana, a position of great profit and importance, is nearly always in the hands of slaveholders, although our consular list with that port chiefly concerns the staples of free labor in this country.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The friends of General Scott make no secret of their intention to run him for the Presidency. He is evidently the most available Whig candidate. Mr. Scott is too old, if there were no other objection to him. Mr. Webster is out of the question; he could not command the vote of his own State. No man is stronger in the estimation of his particular friends; no man is weaker among the People. Mr. Fillmore would consent to a nomination, but it will not be tendered to him. He is respectable, but has no political strength.

General Scott is a hero, and an honorable man. He has not yet joined the Cass-Webster-Dickinson-Clay Union party, or been committed in any way for or against the measures of the late Congress on the Slavery Question. He has written no letters, and has no speeches, which can be quoted against him; and his military glory will prove better political capital than any civil reputation. The Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, impressed, doubtless, with these considerations, lately held a caucus, and issued the following card:

"TO THE FRIENDS OF GEN. SCOTT.
"The undersigned, Whig members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, respectfully suggest to the friends of General Scott, that they unite in a petition and properly presenting his name for the next Presidency."

Appended are the names of forty members of the Legislature.

The Old Line Democrats are worse off than the Whigs. Buchanan is dead, out of his own State, and in it cannot make head against General Scott. Cass can never command the support of the South generally; the River and Harbor interests are hostile to him; and he could stand no chance in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, against Scott. Woodbury is too old-blooded to receive the cordial support of the People. Households are only those who could command anything like respectable vote, and he is working hard for a nomination. He is too poor, we believe, to own slaves—he has the credit of having won the battle of San Jacinto—he figured largely in the business of Texas annexation—he has always been a successful politician—he is not identified with the Extremists of the South—he has volunteered an assault upon South Carolina, the head and front of pro-slavery ultraism—and he is a tremendous Union man. As to Free Soil Radical Democracy, it can no more support him without violating its principles, than it could support General Cass. Where shall it find a candidate?

Colonel Benton has been named; but if we hear he is true, he is not a nomination for the Presidency. It is probable that his ambition is to regain his place in the Senate, and there remain for life.

We have heard suggested in some quarters, the name of Dodge of Wisconsin, as candidate for the Presidency, and that of Haywood of North Carolina, as candidate for the Vice Presidency, both Radical Democrats, both steadfast in their opposition to the extension of Slavery, both judicious friends of River and Harbor Improvements, one, a citizen of the great Northwest, the other, a citizen of a Southern State which has never been known to waver in its attachment to the Union, or give countenance to the doctrine of Nullification.

It is impossible to predict, with any show of probability, what shape parties may take, what political combinations may take place, what candidates may be brought forward, before the next Presidential election.

The old Whig leaders generally are endeavoring to unite their party, and prepare it for the customary National Convention in the spring of 1852. The old Democratic leaders generally are pursuing a similar policy with their party. Both are anxious to put down the radicals of their respective parties, and the Free-Soilers generally, as a necessary preliminary.

There are not wanting other prominent Whigs and Democrats, among them, if we are not mistaken, Colonel Benton, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, who disavows the policy of holding National Conventions, and urges the expediency of every State nominating such a candidate as it pleases.

The friends of Freedom in their several States will of course ponder all these things, and consult together as to the course they ought to pursue. It is time to take up the subject, with a view of arriving at some practical conclusion, in which, at least, the great majority may harmonize.

HINTS.—A correspondent wishes us to say that twenty years' experience has convinced him of the great importance, in transplanting trees, of setting them with the same side to the South, they presented before removal.

He also desires us to inform the world of mankind that a capital remedy for wounds from a nail, or the bite of a dog or hog, is warm butter on red hot iron, and held, smoking, as near the wound as possible, so as to smelt it thoroughly.

Somebody else wishes us to say that a little oil, moistened and put on the sting of a wasp, hornet, or bee, relieves the pain instantly. This we are inclined to believe, because we have seen it tried.

THE MILITARY POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

Reports in the Senate on the Message of the President concerning the Boston Rescue.

It will be recollected that the President, in his message respecting the Boston rescue, suggested the propriety of passing an act authorizing him to call out the militia, for the suppression of insurrection, without previous proclamation. By a law passed in 1795, the President is required, before using military force, to issue a proclamation, for the purpose of preventing unnecessary bloodshed. To strike without warning, was deemed repugnant to humanity, entirely out of character for a Government respectful of the rights of its citizens. This humane policy has had the sanction of more than half a century of experience, and no inconvenience has resulted from it. It remained for Mr. Fillmore and his Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, to suggest that it imposed too much restraint upon the Federal Executive, and that it would be better to give the President the power to order out the militia to shoot down, without notice or warning, their fellow-citizens. They claimed in the message that, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, he had absolute control over the lives of its citizens. This humane policy has had the sanction of more than half a century of experience, and no inconvenience has resulted from it. It remained for Mr. Fillmore and his Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, to suggest that it imposed too much restraint upon the Federal Executive, and that it would be better to give the President the power to order out the militia to shoot down, without notice or warning, their fellow-citizens. They claimed in the message that, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, he had absolute control over the lives of its citizens. This humane policy has had the sanction of more than half a century of experience, and no inconvenience has resulted from it. 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beyond doubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the various varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a cure has at length been found, which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any description of the cure.

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EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D.

L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., College; Member of the Literary, Historical, Philosophical, and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

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